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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to House Greekey & Co.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Star of the West leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

The great speech of Senator Thompson of Kentucky, on the Cuba Acquisition bill, is published in full in our paper this morning.

Mr. Henley, Chief Electrician of the Atlantic Cable Company, has arrived at St. John's, N. F., with batteries and instruments, to commence operations with them on this end of the cable.

One of our Washington correspondents telegraphs that Mr. Morrill's tariff bill is likely to be reported this morning from a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means. We doubt it.

On another page will be found an advertisement calling a public meeting at the Cooper Institute, to oppose the granting of city railroad charters to any but those who will pay the largest sums into the City Treasury as a consideration for such franchises. Among the signers to the call will be found the names of some of the most substantial citizens of New-York, including men of all political parties. The meeting cannot fail to be one of great weight and influence.

Advices from Jacmel to the 30th ult. state that all the excitement of the revolution had passed by. and business had revived to its former briskness. Coffee was coming in freely from the coast and the interior. The most enthusiastic demonstrations followed the abdication of the Emperor. Crowds went through the streets, shouting "Down with "the Emperor!" "Vive le President Geffrard!" The Governor of Jacmel, one of the Emperor's officials, had been deposed. The new Government was looked upon with much favor by the people. One of its first acts was to repeal the exorbitant export duty on coffee; but, upon examination of the finances, they were found to be in such a disordered condition that the old duty was immediately restored. The old law would continue in force until such time as it could be conveniently taken eff.

The Select Committee appointed by the House to investigate charges of gross political favoritism and corruption in the Navy Department is expected to report this morning, though it is understood that there will be two if not three different Reportsthe Democratic members seeking to screen the official chiefs of their party, while Mr. Ready, the 'American' member, hesitates or declines to sign Mr. Sherman's Report, charging the prevalent corruption bome upon the President and Secretary of the Navy. The public, however, will care much less for the deductions of the Committee, or of any portion of it, than for the demonstrated facts. When these are spread before the country, none but the willfully blind can fail to see why and how the Federal expenditures have of late been swelled so enormously, and we will have the richest commentary on Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural flout at official corruption and his Fort Duquesne letter. We say to all, No matter what conclusions may be drawn by the majority or minority of the Committee, but scan the testimony and judge for your-

On behalf of the Landless Millions of our countrymen-of all the needy, the bankrupt, the despairing-all with whom Fortune has dealt hardly -of ragged, hungry Childhood, of destitute, home less Widowbood-we entrest the friends of the Homestead bill not to remit their efforts. The decision of the Senate, by the casting vote of the Vice-President, to take up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill instead, is not and cannot be conclusive evidence that a majority of the Senste desire its defeat, much less that a majority will vote directly against it. We believe three of the Senators who voted to overslaugh the Homestead bill will either vote for it, or not vote at all on the naked question of passing or rejecting it. We believe that, if it can be pressed to a third reading, with fair notice to all its friends to be present, it cannot be beaten; but, if it should be, we know that it will at least settle the Presidential aspirations of those Senators who vote against it. Friends of Free Labor and Free Homes! we entreat you to miss no opportunity to call up the Homestead bill, urge a vote thereon, and let the People see the Yeas and Nays!

In the SENATE, on Saturday, the resolution to hold evening sessions was repealed. A report was presented relative to the Old Soldiers' Pension bill. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken

up, and Mr. Pugh's amendment, to consolidate the smaller Missions, was agreed to. Mr. Simmons moved and carried an amendment restricting the rate of exchange on Ministers' salaries to 10 per cent. For the China Mission, it had been as high as 42 per cent. The vote, however, was reconsidered. Mr. Fessenden got in an amendment limiting Consular certificate fees on the Canada line to 50 cents, and to nothing where the

value of goods is under \$200. After much talk about economy, the bill was passed.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, declaring that all extra copies of books and documents divided equally among members, are intended for gratuitous distribution to libraries, and among the people, and that any other disposition of the same meets the unqualified disapprobation of the House. The Army bill was taken up in Committee. Mr. Bryan of Texas wanted to put in \$1,000,000 to pay a Texas regiment for fighting Indians, but failed. Several amendments were acted upon, but no definite action was taken on the bill.

LIVE CHRISTIANITY.

The Pruntytonen (Va.) Register reports a recent ecclesiastical trial which took place at Knottsville, in the County of Taylor, and District of the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, Western Virginia, which evinces an unexpected and gratifying vitality in the Christianity of that secluded region. The leading facts are as follows:

Willis Rector is (or until recently was) an aged and respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Knottsville; Caleb Shroyer, a much younger man, was another. Z. Shields of Pruntytown is a negro-trader, and we infer has the grace not to pretend to have any religion whatever. Rector was the owner of a likely young slave named Jack, and Shields wanted to buy said slave for sale in one of the cotton-growing States. Jack was also a member of the Methodist Church in Knottsville, which is very strong there, and has never dissolved its connection with the regular, oldtime organization, now distinguished as the Methodist Church North. Rector and his slave Jack were members of the same class in church; Shroyer's father was its class-leader. Shields, the negro-trader, hired Shroyer for \$25 to help him buy Jack of his master, which Shroyer hesitated to do until he had consulted and obtained the sanction of his class-leading father aforesaid. They then laid siege to Rector, and persuaded him to sell his chattel according to the laws of Virginia but his Christian brother according to the laws of Methodism, for a satisfactory price, which was paid, and the said chattel carried off after this fashion:

"Mr. Rector, whose conscience was likely some what troubled about the matter, and whose sympathies were evidently aroused, refused to surrender the negro to Mr. Shields at his house, but appointed a spot on his farm, where he would, on a certain day, send the negro to work, where Mr. Shields and his aids could need to the send of the send meet him, and take possession of him, by paying to Mr. Shroyer the price, and receiving from Shroyer a bill of sale. The day being unpropitious, the plan was changed, and the negro was sent to Baker s Mill. There Mr. Shields informed the negro he must go with There Mr. Shields informed the negro he must go with him. At first the by smiled, supposing it was only a a jest, as Mr. Shields is fond of a good joke. The manner of Mr. Shields soon convinced the negro that he was earnest, as he took from his pocket a rope and commenced tring him. At this the boy exclaimed, "What have I doee, Mr. Shields?" The boy knowing Mr. Shields to be an officer, supposed he was arresting him for some supposed offense. This misapprehension was soon removed by Mr. Shields replying— You have done nothing, boy, only I have bought you. This was the first intimation the boy had that his master had sold him; and, hearing it, he burst icto a flood of sold him: and, hearing it, he burst into a flood of tears, exclaiming, 'Well, Sir, please don't tie me, and tears, exclaiming. 'Well, Sir, please don't tie me, and 'I will go with you.' Caleb Shroyer, who was present, having known the boy from his youth, and being a brother with him in the same church (for the negro as a Methodist), then turned to the miller, Mr. Joseph Goff, and remarked, 'Well I am sorry for poor 'Juck after all.' The boy was tied and taken off."

-So far, the laws of Virginia had been fully satisfied: but the laws of Methodism-and, may we not say, the law of God?-had not been. Jack had maintained a good standing in the church, and was esteemed by many of his brethren; not only are Methodists numerous, but slaveholders rather scarce in Taylor County-slave-traders, happily, still scarcer. A fierce excitement was aroused among the members of Knottsville Church by the above transaction: and they raised a purse exceeding by \$100 the price paid for Jack by Shields, which they sent a good man to give for him. Shields would not look at it-eaid he could do better-besides, the negro had been sent off. Mr. John Llewellyn then entered a complaint before the church against Willis Rector and Caleb Shroyer for violating that rule of the Methodist Book of Discipline which demands the expulsion of any

The Rev. Thomas Trainer, presiding over that Circuit, entertained the charge, and appointed John Haymond, H. Claggett and three other brethren, to try it. A full and exciting trial was had, and a unanimous verdiet rendered against said Rector and Shroyer, who must henceforth buy and sell Methodists outside of the Methodist Church, it they see fit to persevere in that line of business. It is presumed that the case will be appealed to the Annual Conference; but as that Conference adheres to the old Methodist Church, and as the Rule of Discipline as well as the moral character of the transaction condemned seem perfectly plain, we do not see how the decision of the triers can be shaken.

-We have thus given a pretty full outline of this case, because it seems to prove two important points: 1. That Slavery, in its more revolting aspects, shocks the moral sense at the South no less than at the North; and, 2. That Christianity, if not corrupted and debased by servility, is capable of grappling with the monster which now renders Religion a mockery through half our country. Had the Methodist Church always stood square up to the testimony of the Wesleys against "the sum of all villainies," and treated any complicity with that sin as a bar to her communion, she would not only have been stronger in the South, stronger everywhere, than she now is, but she would ere this have shamed other denominations into like fidelity to humanity and to Christian duty.

In 1850, when the calendars of both the Special and General Sessions in this city had become so large that one Judge-the Recorder-could not hold both Courts, and especially not at the same time, the Legislature created the adjunct office of City Judge to those Courts. For some years, accordingly, the Recorder would hold Special Sessions one month, and the City Judge would preside simultaneously at the General Sessions-thus alternating and continuously working. But in 1857, after the election of City Judge Russell, the necessity for the office ceased, upon the Special Sessions being exclusively held by the Police Judges. Since that time the City Judge and Recorder alternate in the General Sessions alone, and for six months of work and six months of leisure for each get twelve months' pay for both. The Recorder is an ancient chartered office, and its present incumbent is perfectly able and willing to hold the Court of General Sessions without the aid of his "distin-"guished brother"-the Court sitting three weeks in each month, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., and having little outside duty to be performed. Hence the Legislature propose to abolish the office of City Judge. The present incumbent is in his third year of service, and for two years has had a tolerably easy time of it, with a snug salary of \$5,000 for a half year's work. As it is likely he will be enti-

tled to his year's salary, we cannot see how his

prospects can be darkened by the abolition of a meless office. Were he that bright and shining light in jurisprudence which his intimate and valued friend Mr. James Gorden Beanett describes him almost daily to be, then, as good mea are very scarce, an incumbent of a useless office might be protected for the public benefit; but as men of all parties agree that he is not such a light, let the Legislature put him under a bushel, and save the community much judicial scandal and the public purse much salary per year.

Mr. Reilly of this city has introduced a bill into the Legislature for the establishment of People's Courts, for the recovery of laborers' wages in amounts not exceeding \$15. Such Courts can hardly be of any material service for the purpose intended. Their jurisdiction is too limited, and the business that will be attracted to them cannot be sufficient to justify the expense. In case Courts of the sort are established, they should have jurisdiction to the extent of at least \$100, and also have more efficient remedies than the existing Courts DOSSESS.

At present, there is no effectual remedy for the recovery of debts under \$25, and as a large part of such small debts are due for wages, the laborers are greater sufferers than any other class. The proposed Courts should, therefore, be organized with powers sufficient to make them really beneficisi to the laborer, or they should not be organized

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1859.

Mr. Wade made an ineffectual effort to get up the Homestead bill in the Senate yesterday, 24 Senators veting for it and 31 against it. Mr. Mason wanted to call up the bill alluded to in the President's Special Message, giving him extraordinary war-making power. Mr. Toombs snabbed the President, remarking that Congress knew how to discharge its duties, and intended to discharge them without the President's urging the work upon them. The Senate disagreed to Mr. Mason's motion-25 to 31.

An attempt to take up the Cuba bill yesterday elicited only five votes-Messra. Benjamin, Green, Houston, Mallory and Shdell.

\$3,800 have been raised to send into the First Congressional District in New-Hampshire to defeat the Republicans, with a promise to increase it to

The Select Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Searing was not named pesterday, but report says it will consist of Mesers. Nichols, Winsew, Whiteley, Eustis and C. B. Cochrane.

It is in evidence before the Select Naval Investigating Committee, that Mr. Buchanan sent a letter to Mr. Toucey in September last, urging that a contract for building the machinery of the Philadelphia sloop of war be taken from the Novelty Iron Works, New-York, who were the lowest bidders and given to Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, the only old Whige in Col. Florences District in favor of his reëlection, and it was so awarded. By this Presidential job, 450 mechanics were kept employed in Florence's District for electioneering purposes. It is also in evidence before the same Committee that J. Glancy Jones, when a member of Congress was agent for procuring contracts with Government for the Reading Forge in Pennsylvania, receiving ten per cent for his services. It is said that this report will make some startling disclosures concerning the manner in which George N. Sander's, Navy Agent of New-York has disbursed \$4,000,000 annually. It appears that Charles A. Secor & Co., the senior partner of which firm is Sanders's security, makes all the purchases above market prices, and Sanders never sees the articles or knows anything about "For buying or selling men, women or children, with their price; yet at a meeting of the Committee resterday. Mr. Ready could not agree with Messrs. Sherman and Ritchie in administering reproof to the President and censuring the Secretary of War, and voted with Messrs. Bocock and Groesbeck against Mr. Sherman's conclusions, but not against his statement of facts. It is doubted whether Mr. Ready will sign a report being drawn up by Messra. Becock and Greesbeck, or will make a separate one. If he adopts the latter course, there will be three reports, neither signed by a majority. Mr. Ready, though a South American, yet having an election pending in Tennessee, may make a bid for Administration support, and agree to Bocock and Groesbeck's report. The final meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow morning, and the reports will be submitted to the House sometime during the day. It will absorb all other business, and crowd out much that would otherwise receive a hearing. I have no doubt that the report will create more excitement than any other that has ever been submitted to Congress. It exposes the political villainy of this corrupt Administration, especially in New-York and Philadelphia, with great clearness.

If Mr. Maclay of New-York will stand fire, there is a prospect that Mr. Morrill's Tariff bill. with some modifications, will be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. If so, it stands good chance to become a law.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

Mr. Hendricks, Commissioner of the Land Office, does not, as stated, intend to resign that position.

The report that Dr. Tate is to be transferred from Sixth to Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and that Senator Jones of Iowa is to take the former place, is The receipts into the Treasury for the last week

were \$1,586,000; the amount on deposit is \$9,312,000, and the net balance on had is \$4,807,000.

The Committee of Ways and Means have directed their Chairman to report in favor of taking a census in Kanses, and also adversely to the establishment of a branch mint in New York. Mr. Hendricks. Commissioner of the Land-Office,

does not, as stated, letterd to resign that position.

The report that Dr. Tate is to be transferred from
Sixth to Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and that Senator Jones of Iowa was to take the former place, is un-

tor Jones of lows was to take the former pixes, is untrue.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were \$1,586,600. The amount on deposit is \$9,312,000, and the net balance on hand is \$4,897,000.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1859.

By the treaty recently ratified by the Senate the United States acquire about 10,000,000 acres of land from the Yankton band of Dakots Iedians, who are to be placed on a tribal reservation, and the President is authorized to give them lands in severalty. Instead of being intrusted with large amounts of money, as has heretolore been the case with other Indians, they are be supplied with stock, agricultural implements. to be supplied with stock, agricultural implements farm-houses, and whatever else may be necessary t advance them in civilization. This treaty was nego-tiated with the Yarcton band by Mr. Mix, at that time Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as was also the treaty th the Sepecas at Tonawands, recently ratifie They are to remain where they now are; the lands in the West to which they have an incheste claim under a former treaty are to be sold, and the proceeds ap-plied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the purchase of homes in their present locality. It will

recollected that the lands with which they parted

in Western New York were sold to the whites.

A memerial, signed by the iron men of Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania, is seen to be presented to Congress, praying for the passage of Senator Fitch's bill for the construction of national Senator Fitch's bill for the construction of national vessels and buildings of American ir n. It is already signed by the leading members of the trade and if time permits, will be presented with fixty thousand aigners before the adjournment of Congress.

An effort will be made in the Serate this week to take up the Arizona Territorial bill. In the event of its passage in that body, it is considered that its chan-

take up the Anzona Territerial bill. In the event of its passage in that body, it is considered that its chances in the House will be better than heretofore.

The Select Committee to investigate the alleged corruption is connectics with the House Committee on Accounts consists of Messrs. Ni shols, Winslow, Eustis, Whiteley, and Clark B. Cochrane.

The Select Committee on the Navy Department and Navy Yards are not able to agree on a report. Messrs. Sherman (O.) and Ritchie will submit a statement, and Messrs. Becock and Groesbeck will unite in another.

Sherman (O.) and Ritchie will submit a statement, and Mesars. Boccek and Greesbeck will unive in another; while Mr Ready will have something to say in a third paper. The Committee are divided politically. It is said that a portion of the troops in Utah will be ordered to the Southern boundary of New Mexico.

The Northern papers having founded an editorial on a verbal misprint in Senator Chandler's speech of Thursday last, wherein he is made say, "From the Captain General of Cuba to the lowest Cuban, bribery is universal," it should be stated that the Senator said to the lowest "tide waiter."

XXXVth CONGRESS Second Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1859. Mr. MASON from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported on the memorial of Edward K. Cooper and associates, asking an exclusive graft of the Island or Key of Nevassa, in the Caribbean Sea, and recom-

mend that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of E. K.
Collins & Co., asking for the balance due to them for
Atlantic mail service. Referred to the Post-Office The Senate, after some discussion, agreed to rescind

the Senate, after some discussion, agreed to rescend
11 o'clock hour of meeting order, and, instead
thereof, to meet at noon, work hard, and sit as long as
they can, without holding evening sessions.
Mesers. DAVIS, HALE and others, on both sides of the Chamber, declared that they never saw any good come out of after-dineer meetings.

The special order coming up, Mr. MASON moved to postpone it, and take up the bill placing the Naval and Military forces at the President's discretion, as asked in his Message.

asked in his Message.

Mr. HUNTER insisted on the Appropriation bill instead, and obtained the floor, but gave way for the

presentation of reports.

Mr. CLAY (Ala) read a lengthened report from the Committee on Presions, relative to what is called the Old Soldiers' Pension bill, and moved the Senate con-

SEWARD (N. Y.) objected to voting without consideration, and moved that 10,000 copies be printed.

Agreed to.

Several other Committee reports were effored, when
Mr. WADE moved to postpone the consideration of
the Consular and Diplomatic Appropiation bill, and take up the Homestead bill. Mr. HUNTER elsimed the floor on the former bill.
The CHAIR overroled him.
Mr. HUNTER asked Senators to consider how it

was possible for the appropriation bills to be passed when they continually put them aside, and incur the likelihood of an extra session, to discuss favorite

measures.

Finally, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up by a vote of 31 against 25.

The question recurred on Mr. Pugla's amendment to consolidate the smaller missions.

Mr. PUGH (O), after a discussion, withdrew his previous amendments, leaving on y the following words as a provise to the final section: "That no other Minassionar shall be s a provise to the final section: "That no other Min-is er, Embassader, Envey or Commissioner shall be "entitled to any compensation during the fi-cal year."
The object of the amendment, and the feature of the debate which ensued on it, were to prevent the President from appointing more Ministers without the consent of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to by 32 against 15.

Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) moved an amendment, that to Minister shall be entitled to a higher rate of exchange than ten per cent on the nominal amount of his salary. In China, it had reached the enormous differsalary. In Chins, it had reached the enormous differ-nce of forty-two per cent.

Messis. TOOMBS (Ga.) and MALLORY (Fla.)

showed that it was necessary to allow the current rate

showed that it was necessary to another the considered that the considered that there is nothing to retrench in the salaries of foreign Ministers. They are already instifficient in many places to sustain them as American citizens should live, and he would rather vote to percase than diminish them.

Mr. HUNTER said the controversy to which allu-Mr. HUNTER said the controversy to which alia-sion had been made, between Secretary Gathrie and Ministers abroad, arose out of the different values of gold and silver. Mr. Guthrie said they should be paid in gold, and they asked silver, when Mr. Guthrie in-voked legislation on the matter. Practice has now settled that, what they are entitled to, is the nominal amount of their salaries laid down in gold, in the place

where they reside. The only way to convey the money to the respective Ministers is for them to draw for it. If they draw, they must pay the current rates of exchange, which cannot be regulated by law, as it is a matter of trade. Mr. Simmons's amendment, however, was car-

ried by 29 against 18.

Some hours atterward, when the bill was reported to the Serate, Mr. TOOMBS moved to reconsider this vote. This reawakened the whole question of excharges, and Mesers. Toombs, Simmons, Collamer, Benjamin and others, discussed it. The motion to reconsider was carried by 26 against 3. Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) moved to add a new section to the bid, to limit the Consular certificate fees on the Canada line to 50 cents, and dispensing with them it cases where goods are under the value of \$200.

This was debated by Messrs, Feesenden, King,

Hamilin, and Hunter, and, from the debate, it appeared, that much dissatisfaction exists from the American Consul-General having appointed a great number of Vice-Consuls along the whole Canada live and the consuls along the whole Canada live and the consultant canada live and the consultant canada live and canada live an ada line, who, being paid by fees, create a heavy tax

ada line, who, being paid by fees, create a heavy tax on commerce.

Mr. Ressenden's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER, from the majority of the Finance Committee, offered an amendment, that no more work of the expended for the fleed year commencing ist July, 1859, than the amount appropriated in this bill, together with such amounts of the permanent and indefinite appropriations as shall be applicable thereto. He proposed to add a similar clause to all the appropriation bills, the effect of which, he said, would be to limit what is to be used out of the permanent appropriations, and reduce the expenditures from the estimate of seventy-three to sixty-one millions.

Mr. SIMMONS made a protracted argument, with the view of making it appear that Mr. Hunter's expectations of economizing were fallacious.

pectations of economizing were fallacious.

Mr. BIGLER (Pa) sided with Mr. Simmons, saying that Mr. Hunter's proposal economizes nothing, but merely limits the expenditures as to time, not as to

Mr. COLLAMER (Vt.) took generally the same Mr. KING (N. Y.) was anxious to guard against

this amendment being construed as repealing out-starding appropriations already made, and he added a clause to prevent such a construction to Mr. Hunter's amendment, which, being thus modified,

Hunter's amendment, which, being that another, passed.

Mr. MASON moved as an amendment that the Consul at Liverpool be allowed \$4,000 for the cierks in his office out of the fees, provided his own salary and theirs do not exceed the total ameunt of the fees.

Mr. CLAY (Ala.) objected to this, saying that as it did not come from the Committee it was out of order.

Mr. STUART (in the chair) so decided.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) offered an amendment, providing the consultance of the consultan

an additional appropriation of \$150,000 for running the Washington boundary line, so that the American Com-mission could be able to keep pace with that of the

British. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) drew attention to the fact that the amount of the appropriation for Consuls is \$77,000 over that of last year, and asked why was Mr. HUNTER explained that last year were expended the balances of appropriations on hand, but that there were none this year. The bill was then passed.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. SIMMONS gave notice that he would move its reconsideration, when the Senate, at 6 p. m., ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) called up the bill reported from

the Select Committee to examine the accounts and conduct of the late Doorkeeper, Mr. Hackney. It proposes the reform of abuses in the folding-room.

The House tabled it, but adopted a resolution from that Committee declaring that all extra copies of books and documents, divided equally among members, are intended for gratuitous distribution to libraries and the records and the analysis and the contract of the c

among the people, and that any other disposition of the same meets the unqualified disapprobation of this The consideration of the Army bill was resumed in The consideration of the Army bin was a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS (Iowa) ineffectually sought to amend the bill by providing a retiring list for infirm or disabled army officers.

Mr. BRYAN (Texas) offered an amendment, appro-

rinting a million of dollars to pay a regiment of Texas Volunteers. There existed a necessity for it, and he

The zeal and ability with which the Senators from Louisiara press the acquisition of Cubs have struck me

with some surprise. It seems to me that if Cuba were acquired the whole sugar interest of Louisiana, which empified in the case of every new State. You may there an active, enterprising, thrifty population, more so than you see in an ild State, because the active, the enterprising, the intelligent, the men bent on making a fortune have gone there. Kentucky has been bled in that way by Missouri, by Louisiana, by Illinois, and by Indiana, until I will not say that it has such a sorry population that it lately turned to be a Democratic State; for I believe we still could have held our own if it had not been for this everlasting nigger question and the American question.

if it had not been for this everlasting nigger question.

Well, Sir, what will be the second effect upon Levisiana? Wherever in the world commerce prevails, its entrepots are the points of transhipment—the torushi of great lines; they are the places where commodities are exchanged, and there cities grow up. Now, suppose the City of Havana should grow up under the American protection: it will be some six, or eight, or ten days shorter for foreign vessels to load wits outon there than to go to New-Orleans; and cotton will be transported there from the M ssissippi Valley, passing by New-Orleans. Cotton will land at the last terminus: land in a good harbor; and it is a pleasanter place team New-Orleans, and no more liable to yellow fever. I say, then, this is a bill to break up the sugar-planting interest of Louisiana, and to dwarf the City of New-Orleans. Why, Mr. President, that little City of Lexington of yours, in Kentucky, was a very nice, prestly, growing town until it had a couple of railroads run through it, and now nobody goes there at all people do not even dine there. [Laughter.] Two railroads have run through it—one going to Ciacinnati and one going to Louisville; and all the people go to the one city or the other where they have a larger stock of goods to pick from, and because they like a little pleasant travel, and ladies like the take an airing anyhow, and see another city. There is a terther trade nor commerce, nor eating, nor asything, done there. Why, Sir, the jimson weeds are allover the streets, and the town absolutely looks seedy. [Laughter.] That is the effect of going through one of these places and giving them a thing of that sort. Just before that, the little town of Danville, wheat I was a boy, as a matter of great enterprise, constructing, a turnpike road to the city of Lexington; and a fire turnpike road to the city of Lexington; and a fire turnpike road was made, everybody went to Lexington, and Danville is now a perfectly finished town. There is a grecery, and, perhaps, one or two sto

Mr. GRANGER (N. Y.) remarked that so other nation had so many Indian wars as we. There are a dozen on hand now. No persons are so easily go along with as Indians. Be honest with them and noure it eir confidence, and you will get their frieads in. The amendment was rejected. Various amendments were acted upon. Those agreed to were subsequently reported to the House, but as definite action was taken thereon. Adjourned. Adjourned. Later from Hayti.

claimed that it was a protection to the State from Is-

Mr. GRANGER (N. Y.) remarked that no other

Boston, Saturday, Peb. 19, 1859.

Jacmel advives to the 30th ult, by the schools Abbie Forest, at Holmes's Hole, state that all the excitement of the revolution had passed by, and besieve had revived to its former briskness. Coffee was coming in freely from the coast and the interior. The most enthusiastic demonstrations followed the abdication of the Emperor and downfall of the Empire. Crowds went through the streets shouting "Down with the " Vive le President Geffrard !" The President !" Governor of Jacmel, one of the Emperor's officials, had been deposed. No other important business had taken place. The new Government was looked upon with much

favor by the people. One of its first acts was to repeat the exerbitant export duty on coffee, but upon exemination of the finances, they were found to be in such a disordered condition that the old duty was immediate ately restored. The old law would continue in force until such time

as it could be conveniently taken off. This was a serious disappointment to the merchants, who were sen ain of its repeal.

Massachusetts Legislature.

In the House this morning, the Committee on Ja-diciary reported a resolve appropriating \$1,500 to com-bie Levi Baker to test the constitutionality of Va-ginia's levying a tax on coasting vessels.

Ohio Legislature. CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859. The House bill repealing the ten per cent law passed the Senate yesterday, at Columbus, by a vote of \$6.

There were incesseant rains throughout the West iast week. The Obio now has fifty-three feet of water in the channel at this point, and is still rising at the rate of a foot per hour. The water is now within three feet of the high-water mark of 1853, and is up to the second stone on Water street. All the upper streams are overflowing. No train went out on the Obie and Mississippi Railroad to-night. The weather is now clear, but there is a high wind. Freshet in the Ohio.

clear, but there is a high wind.

From New-Mexico.
St. Louis, Saturday, Peb. 19, 1859.
The New-Mexican mail of the 31st all, reached ladependence this evening. The lower House of the Legislature had passed a bill for the protection of slave property. The Sauta Fé Gazette severely consures the manner of conducting the treaty with the Navajos, and the stipulations thereof.

The Galway Steamers.
Sr. John, N. F., Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.
The tenor of private advices, received per Prisso Albert, renders it certain that the British Geverament will grant a subsidy of £150,000 to the Galway Steamer

Company.

Mr. Henley, chief electrician of the Atlantic Cable
Company, has arrived here, with batteries and instruments, to commence operations with them on this end
of the cable.

Marine Disaster. Boston, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859. The schooner Samuel Gilman, Baker, hence for New-York, went ashore on the night of the 16th inst., near Storington Light. She came off on the 18th, in the afternoon, and was towed into Stoniegton, leaky.

SPEECH OF SENATOR THOMPSON of Kentucky. ON THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1859. The Senate, as in Committee of the Waole, resumed the consideration of the bill (3. No. 497) making appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of Cubs by negotiation; the pending question being on the amendment

offered by Mr. Foot. Mr. Thomrson (Ky.)—Mr. President, it is armoying to me that, after having been on good terms with all my brother Senators, I have had so much difficulty in getting the floor to say what little I have to say on this subject, just as I am going out. I will not say that it is impolite or unfeeling, but it is certainly very annoying. I desire to say something on this bill, which proposes to make an appropriation "to facilitate the

acquisition of Cuba by

strength and voice may hold out. In the first place, I object to the title of the bill. It mports that we are to acquire Cuba by negotiation, and that we simply want some facilities for that purpose, which, in mercantile phrase, means money. Here it means \$30,000,000. I will not vote to commit myself to anything of that sort; and, besides, before I get through, I hope to show to any reasonable man tent the whole scheme is ill-timed, improper and us-

is now protected by a tariff, would be prostrated. The lands of Louisiana are too far south to be very well convertible into cotton lands. The loss of machinery, convertible into cotton lands. The loss of machiner, the loss of time, the ignorance of the hands, would be equivalent to a fire on each plantation. Not only that, but there would go out from Louisiana to Caba, for the purpose of getting lands there, the active, the exterprising capitalists, the men of value, and the men of substance. Many of the sugar planters, and the best of them, would emigrate; the drones, the idlers, and the triflers, would stay at home. We see this exemplified in the case of every new State. You find there an active, enterprising thrifty population, mere

and the American question.

Well, Sir, what will be the second effect upon Louis